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Justin E. Pedro

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EXAMINER

NGUYEN, MAIKHANH

ART UNIT

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2176

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DELIVERY MODE

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/750,276	Applicant(s) PEDRO, JUSTIN E.	
	Examiner Maikhanh Nguyen	Art Unit 2176	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04 January 2008.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2 and 9-16 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2 and 9-16 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to the Amendment filed 01/04/2008.

Claims 1-2 and 9-16 are pending. Claims 1, 9, 12, 14, and 15 have been amended. Claims 1, 9, and 12 are independent claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1-2, 9-10, 12-13, and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by **Wang et al.** (US 6018343, filed 09/27/1996).

As to claim 1:

Wang teaches an apparatus comprising:

a computer (*CPU*) with a display (*display*) configured to project a graphical user interface (*GUI*) to a user (*a user*) [col. 3, lines 54-61 and col.5, lines 35-56], said graphical user interface displaying form content and HTML content in a common window (*a Web Calendar implemented as a Java applet can be included in an HTML document and can be retrieved from any Java enabled Web browser...a Java calendar platform applet, which emphasizes client-side capabilities and flexibility...Multiple CappletsTM can be activated and run simultaneously in a multithreaded fashion. A panel in an enabled view may be assigned to a running CappletsTM... A user interface within the CappletsTM architecture facilitates CappletsTM and event association. The result is called a CappletsTM instance. There can be as many CappletsTM instances as the user desires per CappletsTM. Each CappletsTM instance carries an event id to maintain its uniqueness within the calendar system. A CappletsTM instance is persistent, so a user does not have to re-associate the instance, even after it has been activated...Every event action can be associated with a specialty CappletTM and have the Web Calendar trigger them automatically*) [Figs.1, 3 and col.6, line 11-col.7, line 2];

wherein said form content and said HTML content are rendered and controlled by a Java and displayed in a Java applet execution in a browser in the common

window, the applet execution providing browsing capabilities between different pages of HTML content displayed in the Java applet execution (*CAPPLETTM* a specialized Java program that runs within a Web Calendar to provide multimedia effects or event-related transactions for scheduled events... sings the happy birthday song while graphically displaying animated cake candles and balloons...shows today's weather in a multimedia graphical display...sends e-mail to selected users; and a *CappletTM* that schedules future events on behalf of the user... Java applets have their own common interface, which is defined in an abstract class called *Applet*. In order to run an applet within a Web Calendar, the calendar platform applet must provide an applet context for each applet...a *CappletTM* that specializes in Internet transactions with a Web Calendar event... provides users with the capability to make registrations or reservations for a scheduled event directly using the Web Calendar. It enables users to make commitments to calendar events while surfing the Internet... during a query of Lincoln Center opera calendars, a user can actually activate a *CappletTM* that handles the seating arrangement and request tickets for desired shows, and the user can receive either a rejection or a confirmation for the request. The *CappletTM* invoked at the client side loads the pertinent registration form for the desired event, collects user preference information, sends the information to the server, and receives the server response for the user) [col.4, lines 45-67; col.8, lines 48-60; col.10, lines 37-67].

As to claim 2:

Wang teaches said graphical user interface includes tabs permitting access to said form content having the different pages of HTML content (*A user interface within the Capplet™ architecture facilitates Capplet™ and event association... Each Capplet™ instance carries an event id to maintain its uniqueness within the calendar system. A Capplet™ instance is persistent, so a user does not have to re-associate the instance, even after it has been activated... Every event action can be associated with a specialty Capplet™ and have the Web Calendar trigger them automatically. Within each event, there can be as many actions as the user desires. Each action, carrying an unique action id, can be associated with a Capplet™*) [Fig. 1 and col.6, line 56-col.7, line 8].

As to claim 9:

Wang teaches a system comprising:

a display (*display*) configured to display a graphical user interface (*GUI*) having at least one window (*Figs. 1, 3*); a processor (*CPU*) configured to executed a browser program and output information to said display (*A Java-capable browser... supports Java applets. This kind of browser provides a display area for one or more applets in the browser window*) [Figs.1, 3; col. 3, lines 6-61; and col.5, lines 35-56],

wherein said processor receives form content from a Java applet and HTML

content from said Java applet, combines said form content and said HTML content in said browser program and outputs the combined content to said display (a *Web Calendar implemented as a Java applet can be included in an HTML document and can be retrieved from any Java enabled Web browser...a Java calendar platform applet, which emphasizes client-side capabilities and flexibility...Multiple CappletsTM can be activated and run simultaneously in a multithreaded fashion. A panel in an enabled view may be assigned to a running CappletsTM... A user interface within the CappletsTM architecture facilitates CappletsTM and event association. The result is called a Capplet.TM. instance. There can be as many CappletsTM instances as the user desires per CappletsTM. Each CappletsTM instance carries an event id to maintain its uniqueness within the calendar system. A CappletsTM instance is persistent, so a user does not have to re-associate the instance, even after it has been activated...Every event action can be associated with a specialty CappletsTM and have the Web Calendar trigger them automatically*) [Figs. 1, 3 and col.6, line 11-col.7, line 2];

wherein said HTML content is rendered and controlled by said Java applet and rendered inside a Java execution in said at least one window, and wherein said Java applet provides browsing capabilities (*CAPPLETTM a specialized Java program that runs within a Web Calendar to provide multimedia effects or event-related transactions for scheduled events... sings the happy birthday song while graphically displaying animated cake candles and balloons...shows today's*

weather in a multimedia graphical display...sends e-mail to selected users; and a Capplet™ that schedules future events on behalf of the user... Java applets have their own common interface, which is defined in an abstract class called Applet. In order to run an applet within a Web Calendar, the calendar platform applet must provide an applet context for each applet...a Capplet™ that specializes in Internet transactions with a Web Calendar event... provides users with the capability to make registrations or reservations for a scheduled event directly using the Web Calendar. It enables users to make commitments to calendar events while surfing the Internet... during a query of Lincoln Center opera calendars, a user can actually activate a Capplet™ that handles the seating arrangement and request tickets for desired shows, and the user can receive either a rejection or a confirmation for the request. The Capplet™ invoked at the client side loads the pertinent registration form for the desired event, collects user preference information, sends the information to the server, and receives the server response for the user) [col.4, lines 45-67; col.8, lines 48-60; col.10, lines 37-67].

As to claim 10:

Wang teaches said Java applet presents said form content in a window with tabs permitting selection of said form content (A user interface within the Capplet™ architecture facilitates Capplet™ and event association... Each Capplet™ instance carries an event id to maintain its uniqueness within the calendar

system. A Capplet™ instance is persistent, so a user does not have to re-associate the instance, even after it has been activated...Every event action can be associated with a specialty Capplet™ and have the Web Calendar trigger them automatically. Within each event, there can be as many actions as the user desires. Each action, carrying an unique action id, can be associated with a Capplet™) [Fig. 1 and col.6, line 56-col.7, line 8].

As to claim 16:

Wang teaches the processor outputs the HTML content and the form content to be displayed in a Java applet execution related to the Java applet (a Web Calendar implemented as a Java applet can be included in an HTML document and can be retrieved from any Java enabled Web browser...a Java calendar platform applet, which emphasizes client-side capabilities and flexibility...Multiple Capplets™ can be activated and run simultaneously in a multithreaded fashion. A panel in an enabled view may be assigned to a running Capplets™... A user interface within the Capplets™ architecture facilitates Capplets™ and event association...Every event action can be associated with a specialty Capplets™ and have the Web Calendar trigger them automatically) [Figs.1, 3 and col.6, line 11-col.7, line 2];

As to claim 12:

The rejection of claim 9 above is incorporated herein in full. Additionally, Wang teaches the use of the Internet (*the Internet*) [col.6, lines 22-28 and col.10, lines 52-63].

As to claim 13:

Wang teaches the Java applet generates tabs for the Java execution, wherein the Java execution further comprises: the tabs, wherein each tab hosts a separate form of one of the Java execution and a Java execution from the Internet (*A user interface within the Capplet™ architecture facilitates Capplet™ and event association... Each Capplet™ instance carries an event id to maintain its uniqueness within the calendar system. A Capplet™ instance is persistent, so a user does not have to re-associate the instance, even after it has been activated...Every event action can be associated with a specialty Capplet™ and have the Web Calendar trigger them automatically. Within each event, there can be as many actions as the user desires. Each action, carrying an unique action id, can be associated with a Capplet™*) [Fig. 1 and col.6, line 56-col.7, line 8].

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 11, 14, and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Wang et al.** (US 6018343, filed 09/27/1996) in view of **Minard** (US 6247020, filed 12/1997)

As to claim 11:

Wang does not specifically teach the Java applet includes handling of activation of a back button.

Minard teaches the Java applet includes handling of activation of a back button (*using Home, Previous, and Next buttons ... travel backward ... used in the Navigation pane implement standard interface*) [col. 9, lines 3-62].

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Wang with Minard because it would have allowed

Java-Capable Browser to take users back to the previous page that they were on.

As to claim 14:

The combination of Wang and Minard teaches the processor receives navigation commands and downloads additional HTML content from the Internet [*Wang: col.5, lines 8-15*], the processor adding a current page to a history stack [*Minard: col.9, lines 13-17*] in the browser, hiding the Java execution, and rendering the additional HTML content [*Wang: col.5, lines 8-15; and col.6, lines 8-54*].

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Wang with Minard because it would have allowed Java-Capable Browser to take users back to the previous page that they were on.

As to claim 15:

The combination of Wang and Minard teaches the processor receives navigation commands and executes at least one additional Java applet [*Wang: col.5, lines 8-15 and col.6, lines 8-54*], the processor adding a current execution to a history stack in the browser [*Minard: col.9, lines 13-17*], adding an additional tab to the Java execution, and rendering a new Java execution related to the at least one additional Java applet under the additional tab [*Wang: col.6, lines 8-54*].

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Wang with Minard because it would have allowed Java-Capable Browser to take users back to the previous page that they were on.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments dated 01/04/2008 with respect to the rejections of Claims 1, 2 and 9-16 have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new grounds of rejection are made in view of Wang et al. (US 6018343) and Minard (US 6247020).

Conclusion

5. The prior art made of record, see PTO 892, and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Applicant should review these references carefully before responding to this office action.

Contact information

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Maikhanh Nguyen whose telephone number is (571) 272-4093. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday from 9:00am – 5:30 pm. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Doug Hutton can be reached at (571) 272-4137.

The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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Technology Center 2100